

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXX.....No. 163

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—EYADRE, OR THE STATE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE ACCUSING SPECTER OF THE LATE BENJAMIN O'NEILL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—MY FELLOW CLERK—SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE IRON MASK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—PRAISE THE PERKS—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SATAN IN PARIS—BIRN-GANS—FOUR LUTHERS—TWO ROWS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE PEARL OF FAYOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—A LIVING ALLIGATOR—FAY WONG—THE LATE BENJAMIN O'NEILL—THE CROCKET—BOONER FAMILY. Open Day and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, DANCERS, BURLINGAME, &amp;c.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 314 Broadway.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, DANCERS, &amp;c.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

HILLIARY'S HALL, 585 Broadway.—SAR FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THE DYING BOW.

HOLLEY'S HALL, 201 Bowery.—SAM SHARP'S MINSTRELS—FARLON CONCERT—GARNETT OF FUR—UNION TOM'S CHAIR.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLETS, L'AMOROUS, BURLINGAME, &amp;c.—PORT OF HONOR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, June 13, 1865.

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

## THE TRIAL.

The most important evidence offered before the Washington court martial yesterday was that implicating the rebel authorities in the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point last August. At the time of the explosion, the news of which sent a thrill of horror through the community, it was supposed that a percussion shell had been carelessly dropped by some person connected with the boat; but the testimony of Assistant Adjutant General Townsend, giving the official report of the person who had been placed on detached service by the rebel authorities for this very purpose, is conclusive evidence that it was caused by a rebel torpedo. Witnesses in favor of Atterott and O'Laughlin were introduced, one witness testifying that the latter was with him on the night of the 13th of April, and therefore could not have been at Secretary Stanton's, as had previously been testified.

Richard Montgomery was re-examined as to a letter from Clement C. Clay, and witnesses were called to establish the character of lawyer Norton—a government witness—for credibility.

## THE SITUATION.

Reorganization is rapidly going on in the States so lately in rebellion to the United States Government. Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, was the first appointed to the task of bringing order out of the chaos left by the rulers of the Southern confederacy. By our despatches from North Carolina we learn that Governor Holden has taken possession of the Governor's Room at the Capitol, and entered upon the general discharge of his duties as the Provisional Executive of that State. His proclamation is to be issued, but from an article published in a paper lately under his control, and from the known character of the new Governor, many important features can be foretold.

A convention will undoubtedly be suggested, and hopes are entertained that the State may be represented in the next Congress. A separation is to be made of the acts of the Legislatures which met during the rebellion; those referring to the so-called Confederate government to be declared void, and those referring to State and domestic matters only—such as the appointment of magistrates who have solemnized marriages, &amp;c.—to be retained as far as possible. General Schofield has issued an order calling upon all officers and soldiers in his command to assist the Executive in the discharge of his duties. Applications for pardon under the terms of the President's Amnesty proclamation are already quite numerous. An interesting sketch of the new Provisional Governor is given in our columns this morning.

Full particulars of the interesting ceremonies commemorating the dedication of the monuments marking the resting places of the heroes of Manassas and Bull Run—the first battles of the war—are published in our special despatches this morning.

Our despatches yesterday were again enlivened by the passage of numerous veteran regiments. The Ninth and Eighteenth New Hampshire, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, and the Seventh Rhode Island Infantry regiments, together with the Third Rhode Island Heavy artillery, arrived in the city between Sunday night and yesterday afternoon, and all took their departure for their Eastern homes.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our European despatches, by the Germania and City of London, which arrived yesterday, set at rest the rumors originated by the London Owl with respect to the Alabama indemnities.

Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons, on the 30th ult., that the claim made recently was of the same kind as former claims.

It is stated that the Owl is now in closer communication with the French Embassy than with the British Foreign Office. This probably explains the resemblance between the Owl's statements and those previously made by the Memorial Diplomatique.

The rupture between Prince Napoleon and his cousin, the French Emperor, is complete. The Prince has gone to Switzerland, whence it is said he contemplates paying another visit to this country.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By way of Vera Cruz and Havana we have important news from Mexico. Data from the capital are to the 25th of May. Three important decrees have been promulgated, two referring to ad valorem and specific duties on various articles, and one relating to the political status of all foreigners. *La Soledad*, a paper published at the capital, confirms the rumor that the rebels at Eagle Pass, near Piedras Negras and Brownsville, had offered arms to the imperial authorities, who, however, did not accept it. The republicans had been defeated in various places, and most of Negrete's troops had deserted him. It was reported in Matamoros that the bulk of the French army would garrison Northern Mexico and the frontier, while the interior of the country was to be garrisoned by the legionary troops.

By late despatches from Rio Janeiro we have the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival at that place of Professor Aguiar, who had had an agreeable interview with the Emperor of Brazil. The Professor, with his staff of savants, intend to remain a few months to explore the neighborhood—the Brazilians looking upon the movement as the prelude to the development of the resources of the empire, which have for so long lain dormant—and then proceed to Peru by way of the Amazon river. Rio was lively with volunteers arriving from the interior and departing for the Paraguayan expedition. A meeting is to be held for promoting the interests of the American States for the purpose of selecting lands for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, &amp;c., and two sites have already been secured.

We have Havana dates of the 7th inst. by the steamship Liberty, which arrived at that port yesterday morning. Admiral Godon's squadron sailed on Tuesday morning, the 6th, after a stay of about a week in the port of Havana, where the officers of the fleet were the recipients of every attention. A dinner party was given in their honor by the Captain General on the Friday night preceding their departure; on Saturday the Captain General, attended by a numerous party of officials and aids, visited the monitors, and on Monday evening a ball was given in their honor on the Gloriette of Mariáñez.

Hayden dates have been received to the 28th of May. The revolution was still in progress. There was no confirmation of the recent report of the defeat of the rebels. There had been some little fighting near Gonaves. President Gouffard was making every exertion to forward troops.

A destructive fire and explosion in government works, attended with loss of life, took place at Chattanooga on the evening of the 9th. The ordnance department, containing several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and powder, together with the immense quartermaster's and commissary's buildings there, were destroyed. Many persons were killed and wounded by the flying shells, and government stores valued at a quarter of a million dollars were burned. There is much doubt as to the origin of the fire, many supposing it occurred through carelessness, while the simultaneousness of the great fire at Nashville, which took place on the same night, led others to believe that it was the work of an incendiary.

We are officially notified that for the present the extent of the government business over the Southern wires necessitates the suspension of arrangements in progress to re-establish the old relations between the press and editors south of Washington. Meantime active efforts are being made to increase the telegraphic facilities, so as to insure prompt despatch to all business to or from the South.

There was no meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. At two o'clock P. M., the hour to which the Board had adjourned, there were present only Aldermen Van Voorhis and McKnight, besides the clerks and reporters. The Board was, therefore, adjourned without date. It is understood, however, that a meeting will take place on Thursday next.

There was no quorum of Councilmen yesterday when the roll was called, and the President adjourned the Board till Thursday.

The only case tried yesterday in the General Sessions was an indictment for arson in the second degree, charging John Denzler, who kept a butcher shop at No. 277 West Twenty-eighth street, with setting fire to his premises, on Sunday, the 26th of last January, with intent to defraud an insurance company. The testimony, as is usual in this class of cases, was circumstantial. The accused and his family left their apartments at half-past two in the afternoon, and at five o'clock a fire was discovered in his basement (which was locked), but, fortunately, the firemen succeeded in extinguishing it before the building was burned.

An examination of the premises afterwards made by Fire Marshal Baker disclosed the fact that a hole had been bored in the floor, under which was placed kerosene and wood and kerosene oil; that the defendant's stock and other property was only worth \$250, while it was insured for \$500, and that when he was arrested the next day the policy was found on his person. The case was closed, and the Recorder will charge the jury this morning. James W. Wood pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

The criminal business of the United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday before Judge Shipman. On the calling of the jury panel but very few absences were reported. The criminal calendar was then called over. John Moyer was indicted for and pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit United States currency, and was sentenced to one year in the State Prison. Henry Priffer, Owen Early and Thomas W. Johnson severally pleaded guilty to a like offense. In the matter of the accused sentence was deferred till Saturday next. There is a heavy calendar of offenses against the United States revenue laws in passing counterfeit currency, but no important cases of any other class of offenses.

In the United States District Court yesterday the District Attorney entered a decree of condemnation against a part of the cargo of the British blockade running prize steamer *Revenue*, captured one year ago off Beaufort, N. C., by the United States supply steamer *Newbern*. The prize was driven ashore by the *Newbern* and blown up by the rebels, who escaped to the shore in small boats, but were soon after captured by our military forces stationed there. A part of the cargo was saved from the wreck and brought to this port and sold, the proceeds amounting to \$5,456. The vessel went to pieces before she could be got off.

The strong divorce case was again postponed on yesterday to Thursday next, on account of the sickness of one of the defendant's counsel.

The inquest into the circumstances of the murder of the Italian Antonio Diotali was continued before Coroner Lynch, of Brooklyn, yesterday, but nothing of the slightest consequence was developed. Three of those arrested were discharged by the Coroner, but were detained by the justice on an alleged charge of counterfeiting. The others are to be discharged from custody as soon as their evidence is taken, there being nothing whatever to implicate them.

In a dispute which occurred at one of the shops connected with the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning, between two workmen named James Armstrong and John Voorhis, it is alleged that the latter made some disrespectful allusions to the former's wife, whereupon there was an instant encounter between the two men, in the course of which it is stated that Armstrong beat Voorhis so badly about the head and face with an iron bar that his life is despaired of.

Henry Van Valkenburg, who, it is alleged, killed Michael Conroy, mate of the ship *Victoria*, on the 14th day of January, 1865, and for whose arrest a warrant had been issued by the Recorder, but who had, up to the present time, escaped the search of the police, was arrested yesterday morning on board the sloop *Passenger*, and committed to the Tombs for trial.

The crusade against the dogs was commenced, in pursuance of the notice of the Mayor, yesterday. Over two hundred junkies and animals were impounded, for which fifty cents each was paid by the Marshal.

A mass meeting of the tailors, to protest against a reduction of wages, was held at the Bowery Garden last night. Nearly a thousand persons were present, and a series of resolutions, stating their grievances and calling for united action in maintaining their rights, were unanimously adopted.

Charles B. Baxter was arrested yesterday for passing a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Bank of Poughkeepsie and taken before a justice, when, similar counterfeit bills being found in his possession, he was committed for trial.

Lawrence Martin was committed yesterday for examination on a charge preferred against him by Philip Mul-

ler, who complained that said Martin and another man violently assaulted him and robbed him of his watch and chain while passing through New Bowery lane on Sunday night. The prisoner was arrested at the time of the assault, but the confederate escaped with the plunder.

John Wilson and John C. Quinn were arrested on Sunday night and committed for examination, charged with having stolen sixty dollars from Lewis Auger, a sailor attached to the gunboat *Glaucus*, while they were all in a porter house in Oliver street.

The village of Drydenburg, Tennessee, was almost completely destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. A block of eight fine buildings, principally occupied as dry goods stores, were burned with their contents.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 410 deaths in the city during the week ending June 12—an increase of 10 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 24 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths which occurred during the past week, 207 resulted from acute diseases, 171 from chronic diseases, and 32 from external causes. There were 290 natives of the United States, 69 of Ireland, 5 of England, 30 of Germany, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was strong and active yesterday. Governments were favored. Gold was buoyant, and after selling up to 141 closed at 140½. In the evening the last sale was at 142½.

The rise in gold rendered the merchandise markets one turn firmer yesterday, and it was unfrequently the case that higher prices were realized. Foreign markets were steady, though higher rates were demanded in some cases. Groceries were rather better, especially sugar. Coffee was firmer under the foreign news. Petroleum was heavy for crude and firm for refined. On 'Change flour and wheat were without decided change. Corn was lower and oats were higher. Butter, lard and whiskey were steady.

Reorganization of Parties—Proposed Formation of a National Citizen Soldiers' Party.

The war has made sad havoc of our old political parties. The broken fragments of the old pro-slavery democratic party, like the wrecks of the "Invincible Armada," have gone to the bottom, or lie scattered, high and dry, along the surf line of the coast, from Maine to Texas. The late anti-slavery republican party, having fulfilled its mission in the abolition of slavery and being left without a leader and without any fixed purpose, is all adrift, and at the mercy of the winds and waves. The stock in trade of both these exploded parties was a sectional agitation of the slavery question. Through this pernicious agitation they involved the country in this late terrible convulsion of civil war; but, with the return of peace, we find their vocation gone with the destruction of slavery, and that a new organization of parties must inevitably follow.

What is the prospect? We see already that the radical wing of the republican camp is moving for a reorganization upon the basis of negro suffrage, while some of the bewildered copperhead leaders are smelling around the White House kitchen, and others are blindly groping among the ruins of their Chicago platform and their exploded Southern fabric of State rights. The shoddy republicans meanwhile, taking time by the forelock, have declared their adhesion to "Andy Johnson"; but beyond the spoils there is neither principle nor bond of cohesion among them. The simple truth is that from the disorganized materials of the late republican and democratic parties the parties for the next Presidency, principles, measures and men, have still to be formed, appointed and brought into the field.

The government, the constitution, the whole structure of our political institutions, national and local, are in a transition state. We can no more go back to the old confederation of things of 1860 than to the old confederation of the last century. We must go on with the course of events. The revolutionary changes effected by this war of four years have advanced us a century in the "manifest destiny" of this mighty nation. We must shape our action accordingly. We must act for the country as we find it after the war, and not for the country as it was before the war; for the deluge has swept all those old things away. In this view of the subject, in casting about for the best materials from which to organize a patriotic, intelligent, compact and reliable national party for the work of reconstruction which is before us, we have come to the conclusion that in our citizen soldiers and sailors, who have saved the country, we have the very materials desired to re-establish the country, and on a solid national foundation.

From the rebel bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, to this day, including three months, six months and nine months men, one, two and three years men, volunteers, conscripts, regulars, irregulars and militia, we have had probably not less than two millions of loyal soldiers in the field, and two hundred thousand sailors, salt and fresh water. Of this force the casualties of the war have carried off, we will say, three hundred and fifty thousand men; so that, including those still in the field, we have now over a million and a half of loyal soldiers and sailors—intelligent, experienced, patriotic men; the blood and muscle, the bone and sinew of the country; the men who, with their strong arms and stout hearts, have carried us safely through such a tempest of flood and fire as the world elsewhere has never known; and these men, we say, are the proper materials from which to build a substantial, patriotic and cohesive and enduring national party.

From a national political party, formed of such materials, in all just and expedient measures, the administration of President Johnson will be sure of a cordial support; against such a party the intractable rebel elements of the South will be powerless for any further mischief, as will also our selfish and unscrupulous disorganizing politicians of the North. In short, a national citizen soldiers' party against all scheming cliques and combinations of reckless, insurrectionary, plotting politicians, will be a sure protection to the general government, the States and the people. We, therefore, would call upon our citizen soldiers and sailors returned from the war to consider this proposition and proceed to organize accordingly a new national party for the next Presidency. They have the power in their hands, and they have the experience and intelligence necessary to wield their power wisely and successfully.

It is to the intelligence of the brave defenders of the Union in this way, to their comprehensive understanding of the issues and dangers involved in the struggle, to their confidence in their cause, and to their patience and endurance under all circumstances, that we are indebted for the salvation of the Union. They have saved it and they can re-establish it on a solid and lasting basis. Therefore it is that we call upon our citizen soldiers and sailors, East and West, to proceed to the organization of a new national party, entirely new and independent of any other party; for we are sure that the future interests of the Union and the American people cannot be placed in safer hands.

## THE NAVY YARD AND THE VETERANS.—We published on Sunday a statement from three soldiers who had served in the army since 1861, complaining that they had been dismissed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and men who had never been in the army or navy were retained in their places. These veterans were employed by Admiral Paulding some time ago, in accordance with the desire expressed by the government that soldiers and sailors who had served in the war should have the preference of public offices; but it appears that this rule has been violated in the cases referred to. Such men are justly entitled to employment rather than mere political agents and machines, who are for the most part the recipients of public favors. The wishes of the people are entirely in consonance with those of the government on this question, and we call the attention of the War and Navy Departments to the facts in this case. We hope that every place under the government for which veterans are fitted will be given to them, without any regard to political affiliations or mere party services. It is thus that a government can best acknowledge the sacrifices and reward the services of those who have fought in its defence.

## PRIVATE MILLS O'REILLY IN A NEW FIELD.—We perceive that private Mills O'Reilly, the celebrated song writer, has been mustered out of the United States service and has taken to the field of journalism. During the four years' war he has seen a great deal of life with the army. He has seen much service in the South, and in the West, and in the North. He has been several times up and down the Shenandoah valley, sometimes chasing the rebels and sometimes being chased by them. He had the honor, too, of once having manacles on his limbs, like Jeff Davis, for some of his disorderly songs down in South Carolina.

But that is all over now. He has left the army and is publishing a journal in this city which he calls the *Citizen*. He ought to call it the *Citizen Soldier*, and fill its columns with sketches of all the military heroes who distinguished themselves during the war. There will soon be returning to private life nearly a million of soldiers who might subscribe to his paper, every one of whom has a history of his own, and he would thus be in no want of either materials, admirers or subscribers. Indeed he might easily get up a list of about four hundred thousand of the latter, and make his paper a splendid thing. We would further advise him to organize these soldier friends into a new political party, and sweep away the rotten republicanism, and the rotten democratic party, as private O'Reilly and General Grant swept away the rebellion.

## CANADIAN CONSPIRATORS BOLSTERING UP THEIR CASE.—We have received some affidavits from the late rebel agents in Canada which are intended to impugn the testimony of one of the witnesses on the assassination trial before the Military Commission at Washington, relative to the complicity of the Canadian conspirators with the murder of Mr. Lincoln and other rebel atrocities. We do not publish them because we do not know by what bogus-pious they were got up; although we know that they were procured from some of the subordinates of such miscreants as Sanders and Jake Thompson. The intention, of course, is to raise a smoke about the testimony of one witness, in order to shake the credibility of all. For this purpose copies of these affidavits have been sent to the newspapers in the United States, Canada and England—like the impudent manifestoes of these conspirators—in the hope of prejudicing public opinion. We hope that the newspapers generally will refuse to publish them. They are got up to shield the guilty parties who were engaged in the horrible crimes for which the prisoners at Washington are now on trial, and are not worthy of any consideration in the face of facts already proven before the Military Commission.

## THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS' PARTY.—PROPOSED MEETING IN THIS CITY.—All the returned soldiers who reside in this city should come together immediately, and take the proper steps for the organization of a party of the real men of the country that shall run the political hucksters out of the way forever. For years it has been our political disease, the cause of all our troubles, that the real men of the country were not active enough politically, and left the interests of the nation to professional tricksters. The time is auspicious for a change. The country is full of bold, intelligent men who have saved it on the battle field. Let them now save it in another way. The soldiers are the real democracy, the true representative men of the nation. Let them assert themselves, and the factions will hide their heads for shame. Come out, soldiers! Organize, organize, organize. Let the real men of the country make its policy, and put a government in place to suit themselves. Make way for the bluecoats, or they will make one for themselves.

## HOW TO SETTLE THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who can read and write; and, fourth, to every negro who had belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war. These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would insure in every negro voter a spirit of manhood as well as discipline; some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction.

## LAND WARRANTS FOR SOLDIERS.—HOW TO MAKE A LOYAL SOUTHERN PEOPLE.—We have not heard yet whether the surviving heroes of this war are to have a hundred and sixty acres a piece. They ought to have, of course, and the acres ought to be chosen of the best in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, in abandoned lands or confiscated estates. That's the way to give a proper tone to the Southern society of the next generation.

## WINTER GARDEN.—Miss Homer appeared last night as Evadne, supported by Messrs. Barton Hill, Dyott and Walcott. The lady, as we had supposed she would, proves much better fitted to a part of this calibre than to one like Camille. Miss Homer's delineation is abundantly full of power—that kind of power that moves the audience and brings down the house. It is crude, however, and will bear to a very considerable extent the refining process of study.

## OUR RETURNING VETERANS.

## Arrival of Veterans' Regiments in This City and Their Departure for Home.

THE SEVENTH RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY arrived here on Sunday night, and were quartered at the Battery Barracks until yesterday morning, when they were transported to Providence, R. I., where they will be mustered out of the service. The regiment has been in fifteen battles, and returns with three hundred and fifty men, under command of Colonel Daniels.

THE THIRTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, numbering four hundred and eighty men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Elisha Doane, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and left soon after for the Springfield line for Boston, Mass.

THE EIGHTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS, Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Clough commanding, reached the Battery Barracks yesterday afternoon, and left for the Neptune line for Concord, N. H. They numbered three hundred and sixty men.

THE NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT arrived yesterday afternoon, and also left for Concord, N. H., by the Neptune line. The regiment is under command of Major George H. Chandler, and numbers two hundred and twenty-five men.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT arrived on Sunday night, and left by the Neptune line en route to Boston, Mass. The regiment numbered two hundred and seventy-two men, commanded by Colonel S. Garbutt.

THIRD RHODE ISLAND HEAVY ARTILLERY. Battery C of this regiment, Captain James in command, left this city yesterday afternoon for Providence, by the Shore Line Railroad.

The Transportation of Soldiers. The transportation of the large number of returning soldiers from this city to their homes is exclusively attended to by the Quartermaster's department. In this duty Captain D. Stinson and Captain D. H. Dyer, Assistant Quartermasters under General Van Vliet, are daily busily engaged in filling up papers and distributing the traffic upon the different railroads so as to meet the capacity of the lines, and to expedite as much as possible the transportation of the soldiers to the anxious homes awaiting them at home.

## THE JEWS IN COUNCIL.

Board of Delegates of American Israelites. The Board met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Judge Cordozo in the chair. Rev. Isaac Leiser, of Philadelphia, opened the meeting with a prayer; after which the following gentlemen were elected to the Executive Committee, in addition to those elected yesterday.—Rev. J. J. Lyons, J. Sonnabend, Lewis Ash and D. Kompan, of this city; S. Price, of Baltimore; Mr. Ernest, of Philadelphia; Mr. Morris, of Memphis; Mr. Edelman, of Paterson; Alex. Fink, of Pittsburgh.

The report of the Business Committee was submitted and accepted. It recommended the adoption of suitable resolutions on the return of peace, to be drafted by the Executive Committee.

A vote of thanks to our Consul at Tangiers, Mr. McMahon, for his noble action in the difficulties of the Jews in Morocco, was given, and the secretary instructed to transmit the resolution.

The committee also recommended the adoption of proper measures to prevent the attempt at transferring any religious matters into the constitution of the United States. This matter gave rise to a debate, which was opened by Rev. Mr. Leiser, who moved that all congregations, whether orthodox or reformed, be invited to cooperate in promoting this subject. He moved that the executive committee be instructed, whenever any matter respecting the transferring of any religious doctrine or nation was coming up, to issue a circular and submit it to the Jewish people of the country for signature.

Mr. A. S. Cohen objected to any such delay as dangerous to Jew or non-Jew was the time. The full board had to meet the question, but the non-Jewish committee. Steps were now being taken for the purpose of education, and against Judaism and Catholicism, and the Jews should also act at once.

Mr. Bennett King, of the same opinion and believed in the reference of this matter to any committee was not advisable.

The resolution was then amended by the reversed motion to read as follows:

Resolved, That whenever any attempt is made to engraft any religious belief on the constitution of the United States the Executive Committee be and they are to send to all congregations of Judaism, and to take such further action in the premises as may be deemed necessary.

The committee also recommended that circulars be adopted, inviting the presidents of every congregation to collect memorials regarding the transferring of religious doctrine during the war, and that a committee of three be appointed for this purpose.

Rev. Mr. Lyons advocated this measure in very strong terms.

Mr. HERRMAN COHEN believed that by asking the presidents of the different Jewish societies for co-operation in the matter, it could be accomplished.

The subject of devising means for the counteraction of missionary schemes, and for the purpose of education, was, on motion of the business committee referred to a special committee.

Rev. J. Lyons then offered a resolution complimentary to the Rev. Mr. Leiser, for a long time the able President of the Board, which was carried.

The meeting then adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Isaac.

## THE TAILORS.

Mass Meeting Against a Reduction of Wages. Nearly a thousand tailors—Germans, Irish and English—were assembled last night at the Bowery Garden for the purpose of remonstrating against a reduction of wages, which, it seems, has been repeatedly attempted by their employers. The meeting, it seems, was called by the remonstrance of the tailors, who are endeavoring to be reorganized in order to ward off the threatened reduction, which they, at the present time and under the present circumstances deem unequalled and entirely unjustified.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Brand, who nominated Mr. Mohrstedt, as chairman; and Mr. Monnawar, in taking the chair, made a few brief remarks, to the effect that as soon as a firm union of the workmen should have been effected among the employers would not find it prudent to make further attempts at reducing the wages of the tailors. Only by association and union the workmen could protect themselves. Mr. Mohrstedt delivered an address in English and German, and was warmly received.

Mr. Treckla, the Secretary of the Tailors' Protective Union, read the resolutions in English, and Mr. Spennar, the Secretary of the German Tailors' Union, read the resolutions in German, as originally drawn up. The following is a translation of the resolutions, originally drawn up in German:

Whereas at the present period, more than ever before, a united action on the part of the mechanics is necessary, inasmuch as the employers everywhere seek to reduce the rate of wages, which, while the tailors are united, will be maintained, is entirely unjustified; and, whereas, it is clear that the only means of maintaining the rate of wages is by a united action of the workmen can be obtained. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the united tailors, pledge every effort to make every effort that all former members, as well as all other journeymen, not previously connected with the union, be induced to join it, in order that our rights may be maintained.

Resolved, That all former members of the association, and all other journeymen who will join the union, be induced to join this association; inasmuch as thereby the best protection is secured for ourselves as well as for the female operatives.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. Mr. CARLISMAN was the first speaker. The question of labor had long been pending, for the mechanic had, as had been acknowledged, the right to organize, and to protect himself. This mass meeting was to tell the employers that their journeymen are still alive to their interests, and that they are still organized. (The substance of Mr. Carlisman's address, which was delivered in English, was translated into German by the President.)

Addressed were further delivered by Mr. Kohfall and others; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

## Custom House Matters.

Major General Slocum and General Rodgers paid a visit to Collector Draper at the Custom House yesterday morning, after which they started on a short visit to West Point. General Blair visited the Custom House on Friday, and after being shown through the various departments he and General Logan took a pleasant sail down the bay in one of the revenue cutters. They have also gone to West Point.

## COLLECTORS FOR SOUTHERN PORTS.

The newly appointed collectors for the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Jacksonville will be in this port for their respective stations this week in the revenue cutter *Kankakee*. They will take with them a corps of competent clerks and deputies for the purpose of reorganizing the various departments, and it is expected that in a short time the revenue laws, so long suspended in those cities of the South, will be in full operation.

## The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1865. Jay Cooke, United States Subscriptions Agent, reports that the subscriptions to the seven thirty loan to-day amounted to \$2,487,000, including the following:—First National Bank of Chicago, \$303,100; First National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, \$200,000; National Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, \$100,000; First National Bank of St. Paul, \$100,000; First National Bank of Evansville, Ind., \$100,000; First National Bank of Zanesville, \$50,000; First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., \$100,000; C. A. Putnam &amp; Co., Boston, \$100,000; Fiske &amp; Hatch, New York, \$321,750; Fourth National Bank of New York, \$200,000; Ninth National Bank of New York, \$